2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Floriston Water Company** Report Date: September 21, 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Disinfected spring water

Name & general location of source(s): Spring 03 – on hill behind town

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: School House 22261 Juniper Street, Floriston, CA 96111

Once a month

For more information, contact: Michael Allen Smith Phone: (775) 338-2023

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/12/14	5	<0.001	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/12/14	5	.028	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2013	4.8		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	64		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ug/l	6/25/14	8.2	N/A	80	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) ug/l	6/25/14	8.3	N/A	60	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
N/A						
N/A						

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
0					

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
				Boil Water Order
				Boil Water Order

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	*Surface water treatment requirements not met in 2014

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Treatment Technique	Treatment plant in final design	2014 calender year		Boil Order
Turbidity Performance Standards	Treatment plant in final design	2014 calender year		Boil Order

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

November 24, 2015

COUNTY OF NEVADA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

950 Maidu Avenue, Suite 170, Nevada City, CA 95959-8617
(530) 265-1222 Fax: (530) 265-9853

Floriston Property Owners Assn
Chuck Grooms
22261 Juniper Street
Floriston, CA 96111

Dear Business Owner/Operator:

Thank you for your support of public health and safety. Below is your Annual Environmental Health Permit. Please detach and post at your business in view of your customers.

NOTE: Please notify us prior to any changes in ownership, location, or mailing address. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please feel free to contact us at (530) 265-1222.

PLEASE DETACH FROM HERE AND DISPLAY CONSPICUOUSLY ON THE PREMISES

COUNTY OF NEVADA **November 24, 2015**
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
2015/2016 PERMIT YEAR CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION
EXPIRATION DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2016

FACILITY NAME: Floriston Water System

Chuck Grooms
22261 Juniper St
Floriston, CA 96111

FACILITY ID: FA0001825

This permit assures proof of application, remittance of annual fees and an agreement to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. This permit cannot be transferred to another owner/operator or location under any circumstances.

PR0003587 4603 Surface Water System

Issued by: Amy Irani

PERMIT **POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE - COPY AS NEEDED** Amy Irani, Director

Steven L. DeCamp
Community Development Agency Director

Amy Irani, REHS
Director of Environmental Health

COUNTY OF NEVADA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

950 MAIDU AVENUE, SUITE 170, NEVADA CITY, CA 95959-8617
(530) 265-1222 FAX (530) 265-9853 www.mynevadacounty.com

PROOF OF NOTIFICATION

As required in Title 22, Section 64463 of the California Code of Regulations, I notified all users of water supplied by the Town of Floriston of the Boil Water Order issued on September 30th 2015 via the public notification boil water order form. This notification will remain in effect until notified otherwise by the Department of Environmental Health.

Public notice language was distributed on the Date of September 30th 2015

Method written notice was delivered by USPS mail

Jerry Stinson
(Signature of water system owner/representati

September 30th 2015
(Date)

Send or fax this signed form to:

Nevada County Department of Environmental Health
Attention: Water Program
950 Maidu Avenue, Suite 170
Nevada City, Ca 95959
OR
FAX to 530-265-9853

Proof Tier 1

Nov. 18, 2015

SYSTEM ID: 2900502

Floriston Water Quality Monitoring Schedule

Water System Category: Community – Surface Water

Distribution System

SAMPLE TYPE	FREQUENCY	LAST TEST	NEXT TEST	COMPLIANCE	WAIVER
Bacteriological	2 samples per month (raw & treated)	10/12/2015	Nov 2015	Yes	None
Disinfection Byproducts [5]	Annually	7/1/2015	Summer 2016	Yes	None
Lead and Copper	Once every 3 years	Summer 2014	Summer 2017	Yes	None

Source Samples

SPRING 03

CHEMICAL	FREQUENCY	LAST TEST	NEXT TEST	COMPLIANCE	WAIVER
Secondary Standard [2]	Annually	7/1/2015	DUE 2016	Yes	Every 9 yrs with approved waiver
Inorganic Chemicals [1]	Annually	7/1/2015	DUE 2016	Yes	Every 9 yrs with approved waiver
Nitrate	Quarterly (Feb, May Aug, Nov)	08/30/2015	Nov 2015	Yes	None
Nitrite	Annually	7/1/2015	DUE 2016	Yes	None
Volatile Organic Chemicals [3]	Annually	2/24/2014	2017	Yes	Waiver in effect, due every 3 years
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Annually	N/A	DUE 2016	Yes	Every 3 yrs with approved waiver
Radiological Standard [4]	Every 9 years (if below DLR)	2007	DUE 2016	Yes	None

[1] **Inorganic Chemicals:** aluminum, antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, perchlorate, selenium, thallium, and hexavalent chromium.

[2] **Secondary MCL Standards (General mineral/physical):** color, copper, foaming agents (MBAs), iron, manganese, MTBE, odor, silver, thiobencarb, turbidity, zinc, total dissolved solids, specific conductance, chloride, sulfate, bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, pH, specific conductance, sodium, and total hardnesscolor, copper, foaming agents (MBAs), iron, manganese, MTBE, odor, silver, thiobencarb, turbidity, zinc, total dissolved solids, specific conductance, chloride, sulfate.

[3] **Volatile Organic Chemicals:** benzene, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethylbenzene, Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether, Monochlorobenzene, Styrene, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, 1,2,4-Trichloroethylene, Toluene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane, Vinyl chloride, Xylenes.

[4] **Radiological Standard:** Radium-226, Radium 228, Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium), Uranium.

[5] **Disinfection Byproducts:** Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM5) include Bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane; Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) include Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid; and Bromate, Chlorite.